

DAILY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, Prop's
JOHN B. HUSSEY, - Editor.

The Census of 1880.

The census bill passed the House, with a clause embodied giving the President the power of appointing the agents to make the enumeration of the people. The House bill, as reported by the committee, gave the appointing power to the Governor of the State, on the ground that the States are most deeply concerned in representation and taxation and in their proper apportionment, but it is not likely that the Senate would ever have agreed to such a provision, as the Republicans are determined to make all they can out of the next census in the matter of representation in Congress, and the retention of the Federal supervision is necessary to effect their purposes.

There are now twenty-three Democratic and fifteen Republican Governors, but, however this political complexion may be altered in 1880, it is certain that the work of enumeration could be more effectively and accurately accomplished under State supervisors. Everybody knows that the last census taken by the Federal marshals was grossly incorrect.

The provisions of the census bill which will go into operation in 1880 place the enumeration entirely in the hands of the Administration. The bill provides for the appointment of Superintendent of Census, who is to nominate to the Secretary of the Interior a number of Supervisors of Census, not to exceed one hundred and fifty, who shall have the supervision of enumerating inhabitants and gathering statistics, etc. They are to divide the districts to which they are assigned into subdivisions, which shall not include more than 4,000 nor less than 3,000 inhabitants, and to nominate an Superintendent of Census an enumerator for each of the subdivisions in their districts. The enumerators are to receive \$6 per day, and to be selected by the Supervisors with reference solely to their fitness for the work. The Supervisors are to have full charge of taking the census and the collection of statistics in their districts, and are to receive \$500 in full for their services, exclusive of clerk hire, which is to be allowed in the discretion of the Superintendent. The Superintendent is authorized by the act to withdraw from the enumeration schedules for manufacturing and social statistics, and give to experts and special agents, without regard to locality. He is also authorized to employ experts, or special agents, at not more than \$6 a day and traveling expenses, to investigate in their economic relations, manufacturing, railroads, fishing, mining and other industries of the country, and the statistics of telegraph, express, transportation and insurance companies. The enumeration required by the act is to begin on the first of June, 1880, and to be completed on the first of July. In cities having more than ten thousand inhabitants the work is required to be completed within the first two weeks of June. Three million dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of taking the census, and two hundred and fifty thousand additional for printing.

An effort will be made to secure a large amount of statistical matter during the enumeration, which will no doubt be very useful, but the chief result of the census will be the apportionment of power, and therefore the manner of taking it is nearly very important. The census of 1870 was grossly unjust to the South, and it is doubtful the intention of the Republicans to falsify the returns of enumeration in 1880 as much as they can. In 1870 twenty-one counties in Texas were put down with less population in that year than in 1860, which was an absurdity, as the population of Texas increased over 100 per cent. during the decade, and there was no falling off in any part of the State. The population of Galveston was entered at 15,000, when the local census taken a year afterward, showed it to be 35,000. And so through the South. The census report of 1870 is a bundle of huge errors. The Republicans never were known to get any figures right. When they come to control the apportionment of political power, they will not likely get figures right. We hope that the administration will not make this coming enumeration a part in affair, but the way the Department of Justice is conducted under Republic can auspices furnishes very little hope that a truthful census will be taken.

There have been many extravagant estimates as to what the census of 1880 will show, the population being placed at over 50,000,000 and future representation at 450 Congressmen. It is safe to estimate a population of 48,000,000 at least, and the largest increase in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories. The Republicans are confidently predicting that the Southern States will be left very far behind in population and representation. They had better not count so much on that. The South has not increased in population as have the Western States because she has not had the immigration which has gone to that section, except in Texas, which has as Congressmen Mills says, "grown with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd vine." The South, however, will undoubtedly show a large increase of population in the aggregate. She asks that the enumeration of 1880 shall be honest.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 45,000 parcels of land are now subject to sale for arrears of taxes, assessments and water. There are no buyers, and the city has to take them without a chance for realizing on them. Moral: High taxes did it.

Southern Credit.

The surrender of their charters by the cities of Memphis and Mobile presents a very embarrassing question. It is to be at least a call for serious thought on the part of the thinking public. The present situation of the two cities demands clearly that no hasty steps should be taken where matters of such vital importance are involved. Where contracts have been solemnly entered into and purchases made by independent parties on the faith of said contracts, they should be sacred. A promise should not be made to creditors to-day and lightly broken to-morrow. What we have said in regard to cities is equally binding upon States. The constitution of the United States expressly says that no State can pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts. If one part of the constitution is to be enforced why not all the other parts? Is not the executive and the judiciary of the United States bound to see that the constitution is rigidly respected and obeyed in every particular? No city or State can lightly and easily repudiate debts. If they undertake anything of the kind, nothing but perplexity, financial and commercial ruin await them. Not only does the honor and dignity of a community call for a sacred performance of every contract, but the loss that would be entailed in the way of court costs, attorney's fees and incidental expenses if the creditors insist upon their rights, legal and moral, would more than pay the interest on the debt for many years. Besides, there is no escape from the proper and faithful performance of such contracts. Louisiana is at this time discussing her State debt, and we are sorry to see that there is a division among the people on the subject. However, a majority of them seem to be willing to meet their outstanding obligations and protect the fair name of their State.

Louisiana has already sealed its public debt and the bonds now upon the market are consolidated bonds and have passed rigid examination before the auditing board before they were offered for sale. The debt has been incorporated in their State constitution and endorsed by the Baton Rouge democratic convention. The State is therefore stopped from denying its indebtedness and setting up any defense to it. Louisiana is a State of too much commercial importance to talk of repudiating its indebtedness, or any part thereof.

If cities and states will not protect their securities they will be made by the courts to do so, and we trust that no southern city will act hastily in surrendering its charter and no Southern State will attempt to repudiate its honest debt without looking all the results squarely in the face.

How Order is Preserved in Paris.

The municipal police of the city of Paris (the population of which in 1876 was 1,888,748) consists of 7,756 "agents," of whom 6,900 are common policemen. The pay of those policemen aggregated 10,268,000 francs, equal to \$300 a year, or \$6 a week for each officer. But in addition they are equipped and uniformed at the city's expense, and receive each an indemnity of 155 francs (\$37) for lodgings, making their actual pay about \$35 a year. There are eighty one commissaries of police, each with his secretary, exercising the functions of all police captains and police magistrates, who are appointed by the ministry of justice and are responsible chiefly to the prefect of police, a great political officer appointed by the general government. The cabinet of the prefect of police is divided into three great bureaux, one of which relates to the affairs of the secret police (bureau de secrete), the second to shows, crowds, &c., the third to the press, and into nine grand divisions, having charge of (1) arrests and expulsions, (2) legal surveillance, (3) prisons and lodgings-houses, (4) lunatic asylums, (5) assistance of children, nurses, &c., (6) provosting of Paris, (7) navigation of the Seine, (8) houses, (9) police of streets, carriages, fires, sanitary matters, &c.

It is satisfactory to note in the latest of postal reform that the postage of letters and packages has become a law. Two years ago it was passed for this purpose; but under a construction of the Attorney General, it has been allowed to apply to only the executive departments in Washington. This amended act embraces all government offices, except those of pension agents who have an allowance for such postage as they may be required to pay on their official correspondence. It also excludes the Smithsonian Institution. It imposes a penalty of \$300 to any person using the official envelope for private purposes. It will readily be seen that, thus disposed away with official stamps, will effect a considerable saving both in the cost of stamps and the labor of putting them on. As early as 1873, the matter was brought to the attention of the public by Horatio King, who has steadily pursued it to this favorable result, his old friend, Senator Hamlin, having taken the initiative, and in connection with Mr. Wadell, of the House, pressed the measure through Congress.

The Extra Session of Congress has been made necessary by the action of the Republican Congress in obstructing the passage of the Army and the Legislative Appropriation bills, as they were presented to the House with provisions, to the effect that the army should not be used at the polls and that the Federal Supervisors should be abolished. The Democrats insisted upon these provisions, as they were bound to do, and as they had a right being the majority party, to do. The employment of troops at the polls must menace the liberties of the country, and the effort to perpetuate the

supervisors means no more than an effort to draw from the public treasury sufficient for an army of partisan retainers who have hitherto exerted themselves only to encourage the frauds of their masters, while harrassing citizens who were bold enough to vote for a change of administration. The Democrats can well afford to stand upon their record in this matter, and we doubt not they will stand as firmly in the extra session as they did in the closing days of the Forty-fifth Congress.

There have so far been only seven extra sessions of Congress, which were called for the following purposes: By John Adams, in 1797, to take action concerning a threatened French war, by Van Buren, in 1837, on account of the financial panic; by Harrison, in 1841, to consider the revenue and finances; by Pierce, in 1855, on account of India; by Lincoln, in 1861, on account of civil war; by Hayes, in 1877, to provide for the payment of the army; by Hayes, in 1878, to enable him to continue to draw President Tilden's salary, and incidentally to provide for the payment of the army.

It is possible that the shot gun policy made such changes as the following among Northern Congressmen:

STATES.	1863 to 1879	1874 to 1879	8 th	
Reg	Dem	Rep	Dem	
Indiana	5	3	5	8
Illinoian	11	1	1	13
Massachusetts	10	0	6	6
Michigan	6	0	6	3
New Hampshire	2	0	2	0
New York	20	11	16	17
Ohio	17	6	10	17
Pennsylvania	18	6	10	17
Total	123	27	58	81

That was under Grant, too. Were the Republicans "slaughtered" and "hunted to the swamps"?

It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand office seekers will reach Washington within the next two weeks to be on the ground in readiness for the organization of the two houses. An unusually large number of persons interested in Congressional legislation will also be there looking out work in order to get it started early in the short extra session. There will also be many visitors to witness the spectacle of the organization of a Congress upon a new platform.

The bill appointing a commissioner of railroads, which passed the Senate yesterday and goes to the House allows the commissioner three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, a clerk at \$1,400, a \$500 five hundred dollars for experts and four hundred dollars for office rent and stationary. The commissioner and clerk are also to have free passes on the railroads in the State. Altogether it is a very snug sum.

VEGETINE
Druggists' Testimony.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Esq.:—
Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for three years, and for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be troubled with it.

FRED. A. GOOD,
88 Main St., Cinc.

Vegetine has restored me to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Respectfully yours,

E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists.

Mr. Vernon, III.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable balsom purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists
Jas. 3-mo. 2z.

I offer for sale a handsome CHESTNUT
SADDLE, fine running, walker under saddle, and no better roadster in hardness, either single or double, 16 hands, stylish and an easy driver.

Also, a fine RAY SADDLE HORSE 5 years
old, 15 1/2 hands, fearless.

Also, and better, a fine BAY HARNESS
HORSE 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands, fast trotter
best in the city, not afraid of anything, war-
ranted sound, true and kind in all harness.

The above horses are consigned and will
be pleased to have parties to examine them.

Feb. 13-14 W. C. MACKIN.

RICHMOND, VA.

The only recorded instance of the failure of a gas company occurred at Glen's Falls, N. Y., recently. This is not much to be thankful for, but it is a good sign.

MR. R. B. HAYES needn't presume that his reference to himself as "the President of the United States" will be mistaken for sarcasm. It is cool impudence.

The Legislature.

It is now well ascertained that the Legislature cannot finish the important business they were sent to perform for the people within the sixty days in which they were allowed to draw four dollars a day for their services. If they complete the work at all satisfactorily, they may be required to remain at their work for one, two or even more weeks longer; and it is believed that they will do it, though it be at their own expense. The Democratic members cannot afford to come home having a bad record for 1880. The people are thoroughly in earnest about the heavy taxes. It will be no relief to lighten the burden on one side and increase it on the other—to cut down salaries and heap up appropriations for railroads or other public works that may be suspended or otherwise profitably disposed of. Nothing has yet been done for public schools and this is a subject that vitaly concerns every voter, and it is a subject of education.

We are still decidedly in favor of this Legislature, though we are sorry to say there are so many worthy citizens who fear it will prove a failure. It contains a few men who are powerful for mischief, and a few others who are working for themselves and not caring a fig for the State. There are always such men to obstruct business, and to make trouble for the honest and true in legislative bodies, who sometimes find it impossible to counteract them.

To be a good and successful member of such a body is not a bed of roses—for it is. It only requires one devil to keep the whole world in strife.

On No.

Washington Post.

"There is not so much sneering at the Administration at the Capital as there used to be," remarks a personal organ of Mr. Hayes. We predicted that the time would come when the Administration would be less sneered at. It is fulfilling our prediction by rapidly getting below the level of an active contempt.

Vegetine

FOR CHILLS, SHAKES,
FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by sending you a sample of it. I have a son, also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, fever and Ague. My son, who is 12 years old, has suffered a great Hip-joint disease. My doctor did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not walk, he kept on with the medicine, gradually getting better, and now can walk. He keeps on with the medicine, gradually getting better, and now can walk. Vegetine is the best blood purifier and tonic I have ever seen. It cures the blood, the blood carries the blood to the brain, the brain carries the blood to the body, the body carries the blood to the brain, and so on. Vegetine is the great health restorer—comes up exclusively of bark, roots, and leaves. It is very pleasant to take; every cut is rest.

VEGETINE
FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE
and Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for three years, and for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be troubled with it.

FRED. A. GOOD,
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News Telegrams.

Jim Blaine in Richmond—Federal Judge Rives to "Catch it" in the U. S. Supreme Court.

BIRMINGHAM, March 7.—U. S. Senators Blaine of Maine, and Jones, of Nevada, and Representative Lovett, of Mass., are in this city. They are interested in the proposed Richmond and Allegheny R. R., and are here to look after that enterprise.

State Attorney-General Field goes to Washington to-night to attend the U. S. Supreme Court Monday, when he will bring before that tribunal the matter of alleged usurpation of power by Federal Judges in that case. No agents have yet been made of count, and the trial is indicated in Judge Lovett's Court. Judge W. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, have been retained to assist the Attorney-General in the case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Meeting of the Electoral Commission of France.

PARIS, Mar. 7.—At the final meeting of the Electoral Commission to be held to day, M. LeRoyer, Minister of Justice, and M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, will attend and repeat the ministerial declaration against the imprisonment of DeBroglie.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted two hundred and twenty-five thousand francs for participation in the Austrian International exhibition.

Henry Lucy, Mayor, and President of the Chamber of Commerce at Turin, is fraudulently bankrupted and absconded. Many small local creditors affected. Amount deficient not yet known.

Strike Continued.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The majority of sailors who went on the strike at Liverpool still hold out for higher wages. One thousand striking tin plate workers at Carlisle have resumed work on their masters terms—reduction, ten per cent. 3,000 workers at Bradford resolved to strike.

Plague Commissioners.

LONDON, March 7.—The British Plague Commissioners will leave for Astrachan Monday. Queen Victoria will embark at Portsmouth on the 10th and the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* for Cherbourg. The Queen will probably be absent about a month.

The \$50,000.

Elizabeth City Economic.

In this railroad subsidiary question, upon which our brethren beloved of the Raleigh Courier and News have placed themselves in a position of antagonism, we are compelled to fall into ranks with the News. We are a friend and advocate of roads—of all roads—from the buffalo trail that tracks forest and prairie to the steel railroad that rivets and advances civilization. We admire the rise-colored picture which the OBSERVER has drawn in the above extract. It is certainly graphic and may be true. And we are a friend in North Carolina who would be more pleased than we to see every section united and tied together by closer and closer bands of brotherhood to hear the hum of prosperity animating every industry. But holly writ and human experience unite in the declaration that "there is a time for all things." And this is not the time for the Legislature of North Carolina to place new burdens of taxation upon the people by an appropriation for any purpose, unless it be more rigid and exacting economy than that. Surely it is not the time to increase the taxation upon the people of the Albemarle, when our court house doors are so plastered with notices of delinquent tax payers, that the sheriffs have not room on the doors to stick up their notices, where the law requires them to be placed.

What it is Established For.

North State Press.

This Government was established with the desire and wish to meet our "great test" to the greatest number; that the material interests and welfare of the whole country should receive its nurturing attention, and care, without abridging or circumscribing the just rights of the most humble; how far it has wandered from these well defined and clearly defined with the tide of corruption, the presence and existence of big, all controlling monopolies and vicious rings, hampered and sustained by class legislation, only too well attest. Were these chartered monopolies and potted corporations scattered broadcast over the land, even there would be just cause for complaint, but, confined, as they are, almost exclusively to one section to the detriment of the other, they are curses and infamous outrages.

Senator Blaine in Private Life

Chicago Tribune.

No one in Washington is more successful as a host than James G. Blaine. He is cordial and hospitable, at racing to his residence, the latch-string of which always ousts many of the most popular of the capital's society of political affiliations. A White House entertainment is in a parlour a mere skinned milk and sour beer. Blaine eats his Confederate brigadiers in public only, and for the due firing of the Northern heart. At a reception at the senator's house on Saturday night last, Gordon, of Georgia, the most battle-scarred of all the Confederates, had the distinction of leading Mrs. Blaine to the supper-room.

A Virtuous Affair.

Boston Post.

The Teller committee is the most virtuous affair, politically speaking, that was ever intrusted with the responsibility of making a report. We have no idea that Mr. Blaine suspects it could tell her, even to please him by it.

Big Ben in the Baystate.

Washington Post.

Major Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will now be able to devote all the time that can be spared from professional duties to his preliminary campaign work. He has already put the machinery in excellent condition, as the alarm displayed by his opponents in the Bay state clearly indicates. The major-general will never get the rest of a played-out politician until death has prominently figured in the setting down process.

The Discovery of the circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a curse. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy.

At Watson's.

N. C. Hams, sugar cured shoulders, bulk meat, N. C. pork, lard, pig's feet and bacon.

Of mine are going away; Many have been here since I came, But longer they cannot stay. "What are these friends of yours?" I asked. "Tell me, sir, if you please!" "Those friends of mine," replied the Saint. "Are the almond-eyed Chinese, But a man named Kearney died last night." And came up from down below, And now, since he has got into Heaven, He says: "The Chinese must go." —Somerville Journal.

Intelligent Monkeys.

London Telegraph.—"Monkeys," says an Arabic proverb, "can talk perfectly well if they choose so to do, but they are far too clever to let us into their secret." Well they know that, were they to speak, they would be made to work; so they wisely hold their tongues." If certain strange stories that have recently reached our hemispheres from the distant realm of Sam are founded upon the fact, the "incomplete man" as some of us physiologists describe it for apes is considered to have exercised considerable influence upon the destinies of humanity, is made to work in many several ways, despite of affected ignorance of articulate language. His prudent science avails him naught in the domain of the white Elephant; and there are—at least so we are assured by an old Austrian resident at the Siamese Court—few professions which may not be taught to practice with amazing skill and admirable precision. He is trained to work for врачи with his hands in a continual pursuit, as can well be imagined, except, perhaps, for the worthy and intelligent ape engaged in it, who sometimes gets a "bite" from a monster crab that he is totally unable to land, and falls a victim to the superior weight of his Cancer Fox, who drags him into the water, drowns, and finally devours him. The Siamese ape is also stated to be in great request among native merchants as a cashier in their counting houses. Vast quantities of both coin and dried fish are Siamese, and the quality of discrimination between a good monkey and bad would appear to be possessed by these gifted monkeys in such an extraordinary degree of development that no mere human being, however carefully trained, can compete with them. The cashier ape meditatively puts into his mouth each coin presented to him in business payments, and tests it with grave deliberation. If it be genuine he hands it over to his master. If it be counterfeit he sets it down on the counter, and forever with a certain grimace of displeasure. His method of testing is equal to oak at considerable less cost to the consumer. His master's store is often visited by customers. Pay him a visit and inspect his stock and you will be pleased with prices and goods.

For sale at wholesale by W. H. DODD.

Standard
Patapsco Baking Powder.
Bolted Virginia Meal.
Orange Grove Extra Flour.

Prime Timothy Hay.
Bartons Liverpool Salt.
Clear R. Bulk Meat.
Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

For sale at wholesale by W. H. DODD.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

The two billiard tables now in use at the Yarboro House will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of M. BILLS.

City Bottling Works.

Wood.

Get your wood of J. D. Whittaker, at his yard at the western terminus of Hargett street. The pine wood which is cured by him in his special way is equal to oak at considerably less cost to the consumer. His oak is the very best.

The Lightning Plaister.

This useful article is now on exhibition and for sale at the Hardware house of J. C. Brewster, saves time, labor and half the goods, every lady should have one, they are sold very low and warranted to give satisfaction. Call early and secure one. Hardware, stoves and house furnishing goods, waggon and buggy material, etc. J. C. Brewster.

New and Unheard Of!

Those unique cards, just received at the News Job Office. The marvel of the age.

Linen Bonds.

Send to the News Job Office for you. Linen Bonds and Chatte Mor gauge. The best forms at the lowest prices. Make a note of this.

Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chattoe St., N. Y.

To the Readers of this Paper.

Most of you are familiar with our "Bible Propositions" which have been published in this paper for over two years. We are glad to know that several hundred of you have already made good use of its beneficial virtues. It is a sure and certain remedy for headache, the patient would be in reality only a symptom of more serious and complex diseases, it was therefore, more to reach these complaints, the names of which we dislike to publish in news papers. Knowing if the Mass was properly used for headache, the patient would discover its great value for other diseases, and we are glad to say, the plan has succeeded well, as evidenced from hundreds of cures, and the rapidly increasing demand for the "Prize." Thus far not one has put in a claim. On the contrary, we have been the recipients of "Bibles," and other tokens of appreciation expressing the high regard and confidence with which we have been received. The "Prize" is handed down in quadrangular form, from generation to generation.

Handkerchiefs.

A good article at a low price. White hem-stitch silk handkerchiefs at Law's, "Cobin and Silver" warehouse. We must reduce our carriage stock before the dull summer months, and to parties wishing triple-plate casters, forks, spoons, &c., chis. cutlery or glassware we have special bargains to offer. Call early and get prices and send for price list before buying elsewhere.

Send your products to D. T. Johnson. Quick sales and prompt returns made.

Fresh Arrival.

Sugar, coffee, clear rib sides, flour of all grades, Richmond bolted meal, salt, corn, oats, molasses, early rose seed potatoe, all of which brought to the best advantage and will be sold accordingly. Also our fine buggy horses (7 years old) of elegant style, drives well and gentle, for sale. Apply to L. R. Wyatt, Wilmington street, opposite Market house.

The Tucke House.

This bordery has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the room favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

The Patapsco Guano & "Gran" Mixture.

These high grade Fertilizers are so well and favorably known throughout the country that it is useless to say more than that they are for sale upon the most favorable terms of any guano offered in this market by Messrs. M. T. NORRIS & CO., who are receiving daily and keep on hand a large stock of groceries and supplies for farmers.

Convenient, Cheap and Good.

The Old City or Cooked Hotel is now under the charge of Mr. S. P. Horton, who has made arrangements to furnish the public with capitally quarters good board and the best attention at a low rate. It will pay you to call and be him.

Be Happy.

While life is lasting enjoy pleasure's gift while you may; smoke the Oak City cigar and be gay. To be had only at Mendel's Capital Cigar Store, at 5th and Jones.

The L. & R. Guano, Formerly Called the Star.

This celebrated Guano, so long sold in this market and so well and favorably known to the farmers of this section, is now offered in the market by Messrs. Latte & Myatt, who are prepared to offer it to their friends and the farming public at the most reasonable terms. Call on them for circulars and prices.

At Watson's.

N. C. Hams, sugar cured shoulders, bulk meat, N. C. pork, lard, pig's feet and bacon.

For Cooking Wines

Call at Watson's.

Unheard of Bargains!

AT THE INDEFATIGABLE ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC, SO HERE GOES. Ye mustn't inspire my pen, To sing of Fayetteville street, No 10, who tried his best to please his friends And in his efforts, he ends, But he'll give you when you call for No. 10, is all and all.

And came up from down below, And now, since he has got into Heaven, He says: "The Chinese must go." —Somerville Journal.

Intelligent Monkeys.

London Telegraph.—"Monkeys," says an Arabic proverb, "can talk perfectly well if they choose so to do, but they are far too clever to let us into their secret."

"Tell me, sir, if you please!"

"Those friends of mine," replied the Saint.

"Are the almond-eyed Chinese, But a man named Kearney died last night."

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"Tell me, sir, if you please!"

"Those friends of mine," replied the Saint.

"Are the almond-eyed Chinese, But a man named Kearney died last night."

And came up from down below, And now, since he has got into Heaven, He says: "The Chinese must go." —Somerville Journal.

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